AND SOME REPORT OF THE PARTY OF

Adams of Whiteside, Allan of Henry, Arms of Knox, Beekman of Cass, Breckenridge of Sangamon, Brewer of Montgomery, Bristow of Morgan, Edwards of Madison, Emerson of Macon, Hamilton of Calboun, Hatch of Pike, Hodges of Greene, Knapp of Scott, Miller of Madison, Miller of Winnebago, Parsinger of Schuyler, Pickering of Edwards, Singleton of Brown, Thomas of Morgan, Thornton of Shalls.

of Shelby.

And here, sir, in the same goodly company, are the democrats who voted for that restriction.

The democrats who voted for the resolution are as fol-

The democrats who voted for the resolution are as follows—abaent, cight:

Balley of Edgar, Barnett of De Witt, Blakely of Effingham, Breese of Clinton, Burke of Macoupin, Caldwell of Gallatin, Casey of Jefferson, Carlin of Hancock, Davis of Vermillion, Detrich of Randolph, Dyer of Cook, Edwards of Sangamon, Evans of Fayette, Ferrill of Williamson, Gash of Wayne, Hall of Kane, Hise of La Salle, Hobbs of Adama, Howard of Jo Daviess, Huston of McDonough, Linley of Fulton, Little of Fulton, Morton of White, Murphy of Perry, Nixon of McHenry, Patterson of St. Clair, Pemberton of Mason, Phillips of Washington, Quick of Monroe, Randall of Will, Sams of Franklin, Sanborn of Peoria, Sibley of Hancock, Simonds of Union, Shaw of Lawrence, Sloan of Pope, Suyder of St. Clair, Willets of Honderson, Winters of Greene.

If there is a single one of these democrats since swerved from the faith they then professed, I am not aware of it. And here, sir, are the nays upon that resolution; and a notable quartette they are to be sure, call them what you please—"abolitionists," "free-soilers"—anything but whigs of democrats: Adam of Kane, Gage of McHenry, Nonrox of Will, Swan of Lake. There they are: "look at 'em." My colleague and three more! And yet my colleague calls himself a Henry Clay whig. Why, sir, on the 29th of January, 1850, Mr. Clay introduced his compromise resolutions in the Senate. Here are three of them:

5. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the Diatrict of Columbia whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of the State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without in the open state of the people of the District, and without hy consensation to the owners of the slaves within the District.

7. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitu

trict.

7. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor, in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory of the Union.

8. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or restrict the trade in slaves between the slaves holding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

va particular laws.

Now let us test by the record the whiggery of my colaque. On the — day of January, 1851, the following solution was offered for adoption in the Illinois legisla-

resolution was offered for adoption in the Illinois legislature:

Resolved, That we approve the measures recently passed by Congress for the adjustment of all the questions growing out of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, and that our sens ors and representatives in Congress who aided in the passegs of those laws are entitled to the gratitude and thanks of the State of Illinois for their patriotic efforts for the preservation of the Union.

Upon the passage of this resolution my colleague voted "no," and yet he pretends that he was a good Clay whig! Heaven save the mark!

The gentleman said, up to 1854, the democratic platform was like that of the black republicans. The assertion is baseless; it has not one particle of fact to stand upon. What was the platform erected by those with whom the gentleman acts? Here is the platform of the convention held at Bloomington in 1854, which sent my colleague here:

Resolved, That we accept this issue forced upon us by the Resolved, That we accept this issue forced upon us by the clave power, and in defence of freedom will co-operate and be known as republicans pledged to the accomplishment of the

known as republicans pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes;

To bring the administration back to the control of first principles; to restore Nebraska and Kansas to positions of free Territories; to restrict slavery to the States in which it exists; to prohibit the admission of any more slave States into the Union; to exclude slavery from all the Territories over which the general government has exclusive jurisdiction; and to resist the acquirement of any more territory, unless the prohibition of slavery therein forever shall have been sectured.

The first State convention of the black-republican party in Illinois adopted as a part of their platform the following

in Illinois adopted as a part of their platform the following resolution:

Resolucd. That the times imperatively demand the reorganization of parties; and, repudiating all previous party attachments, names, and predicetions, we unite ourselves together in defence of the liberty and the constitution of the country, and will hereafter co-operate as the republican party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes: to bring the administration of the government back to the control of first principles; to restore Kansas and Nebraska to the position of free Territories; that, as the constitution of the United States vests in the States, and not in Congress, the power to legislate for the extradition of fugitive-sitave law; to restrict slavery to those States in which it exists; to prohibit the admission of any more slave States into the Union; to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; to exclude slavery from all the Territories over which the general government has exclusive jurisdiction; and to resist the acquirement of any more Territories unless the practice of slavery therein forever shall have been prohibited.

The same resolution was passed, word for word, by the

resist the acquirement of any more Territories unless the practice of slavery therein forever shall have been prohibited.

The same resolution was passed, word for word, by the Aurors convention, on the 20th of September, 1854; and similar resolutions were every where adopted by these black republicans, with a further resolution "to support no man for office, under the general or State government, who was not positively and fully committed to the support of these principles, and whose personal character and conduct were a guarantee that he was reliable, and who shall not have adjured all party allegiance and ties." And does my colleague dare assert that any democratic organization ever held such doctrines as these? He spoke without reflection or without information, surely.

Mr. NORTON. Does my colleague wish an answer?

Mr. HARRIS. I did not ask my colleague a question. My colleague is exceedingly uneasy in his seat.

Mr. NORTON. Will my colleague allow me to reply?

Mr. HARRIS. My colleague is excited and uneasy, and I am not at all surprised at it, after making such assertions.

Mr. NORTON. I understood my colleague to ask me a fuestion, and I desire to answer it.

Mr. HARRIS. I have asked him various questions, and when he has undertaken to answer them, has flown off upon other matters having nothing to do with the questions, and I am irred of indulging him in that sort of war, in the sort of war.

upon other matters having nothing to do with the questions, and I am tired of indulging him in that sort of way. But the gentleman says, if the Missouri Compromise was repealed in 1850, why repeal it again? The gentleman will bear in mind that in the Kansas-Nebraska bill it is not "repealed." There is therein only a legislative declaration that, by the Compromise of . 1850, the Missouri Compromise was superseded, and was, therefore, inoperative and void. It meets the exact question, and presents upon the face of the bill what we declare outside of it. The gentleman went into an argument to show that it ought not to have been repealed in order to make it in conformity to the act of 1850. The gentleman will see that the two Territories could not be placed upon the same footing unless it was repealed, either by positive declaration or by legislation which superseded it. It is said that when we acquired the territory included in New Mexico and Utah it was free territory. I shall not discuss that point; but certain it is that

apon the subject. But what do they say, and what have they said all the time? That if these Territories were free, if the laws of Mexico were enforced upon them, then it was unnecessary to put on another restriction. It was simply for the purpose of predicating an argument against those who were acting with my colleague in advocating the Wilmot provise. It was one of the reasons which they advanced against a partial restriction in the legislation of the country. Nothing more, and nothing less.

The gentleman indulges in quite a ridiculous train of remarks in regard to equation sovereignty, and says there is no squatter sovereignty in the bill because the President of the United States has power to appoint the governor, and that some of the officers of the Territory are not elected by the people. What does that argument amount to? The objection of my colleague to the bill is, not that the people have not popular sovereignty enough, but he objects that they have any at all. He is opposed to giving them any power whatever over their own affairs. It does not lie in his mouth to object that only a portion of power is given to the people of these Territories, because he objects to their having any power.

"" colleague goes on to another point, and enlarges upon the moth, in the moth, in which is conditionable at the dorn of these, who act with my colleague. If blood at the dorn of these, who act with my colleague. If blood at the dorn of these, who act with my colleague. If blood at the dorn of these, who act with my colleague. If blood at the dorn of these, and fifteen nose, and all future already shown. Let them remembers the next legislature the vote of his exception.

It was not a member of the legislature to the proper of the escalation of the manner in which the slavery restriction is the second of the proper of the pr

hold themselves aloof from the mongrel herd into which my colleague has strayed. Here are their names:

Whigs who coted for the "popular sovereignty" principle in 1881, in the Illinois legislature.

Mr. NORTON. Does the gentleman define an analysis that question, and does he yield me the floor for that purpose?

Mr. HARRIS. I only wish to know if the gentleman alluded to me.

Mr. NORTON. I will state that I did allude to the gen-

leman.

Mr. HARRIS. I beard only the closing part of the re-Mr. HARRIS. I heard only the closing part of the remark which a gentleman sitting side of me said my colleague intended to apply to me. I will reply to it. He stated, if I heard aright, that I said in this House six years ago that the passage of the ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise were southern measures.

Mr. NORTON. The gentleman has asked me a question.

out he allows me to answer only a part of it. I will say o him, that whatever I have said I have treated him with

to him, that whatever I have said I have treated him with all due courtesy, as I do every one.

Mr. HARRIS. I ask the gentleman if he alluded to me.

Mr. NORTON. I shall not allow my colleague to put to me questions requiring categorical answers, unless he al-

ows me to state—
Mr. HARRIS. Then I shall not allow him to state.
Mr. NORTON. The gentleman had commenced

Mr. NORTON. The gentleman had commenced to say that—
Mr. HARRIS. My question was a simple one. I simply asked him if he alluded to me.
Mr. NORTON. I merely made a quotation from my colleague's speech, in which he said that the Missouri Compromise measures received a majority of southern votes.
Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir, my colleague made a "simple quotation," and I have asked him a simple question, and he has simply answered it; and now I will respond. He undertook to say—and I suppose the report of his speech will contain what he said—that in the remarks which I made in the House six years ago, I stated that the Missouri Compromise was a southern measure, and that the ordinance of 1787 received a majority of southern votes.
Mr. NORTON. No; I did not speak of the ordinance of 1787 at all. I made a quotation which I requested Mr. Cumack to read, and which I will have inserted in my rinted speech; and the force of your remarks was, that a majority of the southern men voted for the Compromise of 1820.
Mr. HARRIS. That is simply a matter of historical

Mr. HARRIS. That is simply a matter of historical Mr. HARRIS. That is simply a matter of historical truth. I stated that such was the case. I did not, in that argument, either assail or justify the act. I stated that such was a historical fact. That fact has been stated on this floor from all quarters, because it is a "matter that every-body knows. I believed then that the passage of the Missouri restriction was wrong. I believe that it was the cause of all the trouble which the country has witnessed from the slavery agitation since that day; and I defy any gentleman to show that any difficulty ever did exist, on the question of slavery, until this measure was sprung upon the country in 1818; and since that time, with but a short interval, it has been constant. I want to see an end of it. I want to go back to the early days of the government—to the days when the fathers of the republic were in power—when they refused to incorporate any such principle into the legislation of the country. We have to go back to that; we have gone back to it by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and there, I hope, we shall remain; and I am sure that bill, and there, I hope we shall remain; and I am sure that there we will remain. And when the excitement shall have passed away, when the whole country becomes settled down—as certainly it will settle bown—receiving, confirming, and vindicating the principles of that bill, we will then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the

on that line, and vote optobles savery in all the letric tories acquired from Mexico. He had looked upon the adoption of that parallel of latitude not as a mere imaginary line running over a waste of wild prairie, and a mere expedient for the use of a moment of peril; he had supposed that it had been agreed upon as a remeritary for future application. It was true it had been disregarded by the people of the North already, on several occasions; but it seemed impossible that it should be spurned and spit upon, when it offered a means of settlement acceptable to the South and entirely just to the North. I think it was a great error ever to have agreed upon a geographical line to divide upon a principle; but if acquiecced in, it might, in the South and entirely just to the Pacific ocean, and set the detailed at once and forever the whole territorial difficulty about slavery. But the North refused. They rejected their about slavery. But the North refused. They rejected their own measure again, and determined to probibit slavery by ongressional intervention in all the wast regions of California and New Mexico lying south as well as north of 35 deg. 30 min.

Object.

Mr. NORTON. I understood my colleague to say that I had invested \$100,000 in the Illinois election.

Mr. HARRIS. Oh, no; my colleague is too smart for the use of moment of peril; he had support for the rescue of the country, without the possibility of the misinterpretation as motive. Toombs and Stephens, Pearce and Pratt, Bernick, Mr. NORTON. Did I understand the gentleman correctly?

Mr. HARRIS. No, sir, I did not say that. I said that line is seemed impossible that it is now the election.

Mr. NORTON. Did I understand the gentleman correctly in the perileval of the interpretation as motive. Toombs and Stephens, Pearce and Pratt, Bernick, St. for freement, Et.; sir, can tell my colleague to a motive. Toombs and Stephens, Pearce and Pratt, Bernick, St. for freement, Et.; sir, can tell my colleague to a motive. Toombs and Stephens, Pearce and Pratt, Be

was repeated, either by positive accuration or by isgustation which superseded it. It is said that when we acquired the territory included in New Mexico's and Utah it was free territory. I shall not discuss that point; but certain it is that the bills of 1850 provided "that the legislative power of the Territorics (Utah and New Mexico's shall extend to have the constitution of the United States, elsavery not excluded. That hill further provided, "that when admitted as States, the said Territories should be received into the Union, with a lift of 1850 provided in the state of the Country for the last thirty years, according to the constitution of the United States, elsavery not excluded. That hill further provided, "that when admitted as States, the said Territories should be received into the Union, with a time the time of the Union, with the Union, with the Union of the Union, with the Union of the Union, with the Union, with the Union of the Union, with the Union of the Union, with the Union, with the Union, with the Union of the Union, with the Union of the Union, with the Union, with the Union, with the Union of the Union, with the Union of the Union, with the Union with the Union, with the Union of the Union with the Union of the Union with the Union with the Union of the Union with the Union with the Union of the Union with the Union of the The legislature of Illinois followed the example of most of the other northern States, and instructed for that measure. It was in the fall of 1849 that Judge Dougas addressed the people of Illinois, in Springfield, in opposite, in the resolutions. He vindicated his then former support of the Missouri line, and criticised the people of the policy of the measure of the people of the Missouri line, and criticised the people of the policy of the work of eaving our country from the piratical ambition of the work of eaving our country from the piratical ambi

time, that, when reason shall have resumed her throne, and excitement and fandicism shall have passed away, that declared that the Missoari restriction had "its origin in Judgment will be pronounced upon them as the responsible parties for all these difficulties.

But my colleague may sthat Judge Doctars, upon that it had an origin is a large of the section of 1820, and the compared to the hearts of all particip sking at the hearts of all particip sking at the hearts of all particip sking at the hearts of the period of 1820, and the compromise of Mr. Clay of 1921. But the large hor of Missoari, but out of the area countries have been strained to find terms to excise the public minds and to mislead public opinion, and the terms which my colleague uses are part and parcel of that vocabulary which has been included to find terms to case; such that the committee which was sent to Mr. Clay the authority of the line of restriction of 1820; that the opinion, and the terms which my colleague uses are part and parcel of that vocabulary which has been brought into requisition by those acting with him, to operate upon the most of Mr. Clay and the compromise of Mr. Clay which are the committee which was sent to Mr. Clay that it had it origin to repeat the committee which was sent to Mr. Clay that it had to origin to repeat the committee which was sent to Mr. Clay that it had to origin to repeat the sent of the American people as a considered when they started, and less when they had seried that the compromise had to repeat the propose of making it a slave State. The propose of controlling the purpose of making it a slave State. But, emigrants on the control of the purpose of an another than the purpose and another than the purpose of an another than the pur

Illinois.

Now, sir, my colleague has made some general declarations as to the views of the democracy of Illinois, and has cited resolutions passed by a meeting held in his own town.

Mr. NORTON. The convention of my congressional district.

Mr. NORTON. The convention of my congressional district.

Mr. HARRIS. Very well; I do not care what it was convention that occurred there six years ago, and under the auspices of that renegade and demagogue and scoundrel, John Wentworth—rotten himself, and corrupting every one who goes about him. Sir, the democratic party of a State or the country is not to be judged by the stion, I say with the seal to be seen to

inst the stony sides of a light-house:

"The little sea birds, blinded by the storms,
On some tall light-house dash their little forms
And the rude granite scatters, for their pains;
The small deposits that were meant for brains;
Yet the proud fabric, in the morning sun,
Stands all unconscious of the mischief done.
Still the red beacon pours its evening rays
For the lost traveller with as bright a blaze;
Nay, shines all radiance o'er the scattered fleet
Of gulls and boobies brainless at its feet."

that, by far.

Mr. NORTON. Did I understand the gentleman cor- a motive. Toombs and Stephens, Pearce and Pratt, Benja-

ent voters of Illinois.

Sir, my time is exhausted; but before I close let me ask, what good has the slavery agitation, which has convulsed the country for the last thirty rears, accompliabed? It has brought the North and the South into collision by attempts to interfere with it in the States and Territories. And if any gentleman can point out one particle of good intermixed with the world of evil that it has produced, I will concede it an excuse for its continuance. But there is patriotic whigs, of many a well-fought field—to come up to those who brought it so near the verye of the precipies.

"The unity of this government, which constitutes you one people, is also dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the editice of real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize.

"But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest; here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union

here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union
of the whole.

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb union
in cours, as a matter of serious concern, that any
ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties
by geographical discriminations—northern and southern—
Atlantic and western; whence DESIGNING MEN MAY MAY and every
to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local leterests and views; one of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinsions and sims of the other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings
which spring from these misrepresentations—they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by
fratternal affection."

God grant that we may head these selectors were recommended.

poses." It has nobly resisted the undermining power, secret oaths, and midnight conclaves of know-nothingism. It has repelled its seductions, defied its attacks, and turned its triumphs into defeats. It has breasted, too, the storm of abolition, which has, with unscrupulous ardor and art, disguised itself under the attractive name of republican. Still, there stands the democracy-intrepid and unyielding, without fear and above temptation-with its foot planted upon the constitution, the olive of peace extended to our remotest territory, and the emblem of its country—its true flag-with all its stars and all its stripes floating above their councils, all held in public day ! They proclaim nothing in one State which they do not in another. Equal rights to the States they declare in the North, the South, the East and the West They have no occasion to disguise one single principle,

or to change it for time-serving purposes. In Indiana, we see that the know-nothings and black republicans, with very natural and kindred sympathies for each other, are entering, or trying to enter, into an affectionate fusion. In Pennsylvania, in some counties, they are doing the same thing. All down East, they have done that For the lost traveller with as bright a biase;
Nay, shines all radiance o'er the scattered fleet
Of gulls and boobies brainless at its feet."

But, sir, my colleague has formally announced to the country that he is for Fremont for the presidency. He has given us no reasons for casting the immense weight of his name and influence and oratory in favor of the great will, deubliess, hear them in due time. It is a fortunate thing that all men can vote for whom they please. But let me tell my colleague that his candidate will be rejected by the goole a thousand times more indignantly than my colleague was by his own party a few weeks ago. And let me tell my colleague that his Mariposa Marquis 50,000 votes in Illinois.

Mr. HARRIS My colleague can have my hand upon that, and he can have money, too, if he wantstit. [Laughter, Why, sir, my colleague esems to know nothing of Illinois outside of his own cougressional district, where his own and that, and he can have money, too, if he wantstit. [Laughter, Why, sir, my colleague esems to know nothing of Illinois outside of his own cougressional district, where his own and that, and he can have money, too, if he wantstit. [Laughter, Why, sir, my colleague esems to know nothing of Illinois outside of his own cougressional district, where his own and that, and he can have money, too, if he wantstit. [Laughter, Why, sir, my colleague esems to know nothing of Illinois outside of his own cougressional district, where his own and that, and he can have money, too, if he wantstit. [Laughter, Why, sir, my colleague seems to know nothing of Illinois outside of his own cougressional district, where his own and that the reason has a subject of the double-dealings which are at work, and to admonish the country repudiate his Philadelphia hybrid quarters of the double-dealings which are at work, and to those to whom the country repudiate his Philadelphia hybrid quarters of the masses utterly repudiate his Philadelphia hybrid quarters of the philadelphia hybrid quarters of the philadelphia deed-seemingly, without effort. It is only when knownothingism approaches the South that it affects to take on attacks of the black-republican House of Representatives, escape because of their political idiosynerasy. So it would favorite son won the laurels he so gallantly wore, may look to the strategetical movements of those daring men and sustaining the other. Such a combination of wisdom,

firming, and vindicating the principles of that bill, we will then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the then have no more of this agitation about slavery in the has been quoted by every abolition, studied in states. In Roman, and in capitals, and in the foreign-born citizens, he and they are in secret affiliation with the whole northern know-nothing organisation, or sectional in either; neither ever availed itself of nor who has opposed the Nebruska bill. It has been quoted by every other type. In that speech it is alteged that he devery other type. In that speech it is alteged that he declared "that the Missouri Compromise had an origin akin in people as a sacred thing, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb." Now, sir, what are the facts? That distinguished senator entered Congress in 1843. He found the line of 36 eg. 30 min. agreed upon as a dividing line between slave territory and non-slave the facts? That distinguished senator entered Congress in 1843. He found the line of 36 eg. 30 min. agreed upon as a dividing line between slave the facts? That distinguished senator entered Congress in 1843. He found the line of 36 eg. 30 min. agreed upon as a dividing line between slave the facts? That distinguished senator entered Congress in 1843. He found the line of 36 eg. 30 min. agreed upon as a dividing line between the facts? That distinguished senator entered Congress in 1843 in 1843 in 1843 in 1843 in 1843 in min and Jones are fighting, in one sense, where they fought rectly?

Mr. HARRIS. No, sir, I did not say that. I said that before—in a national cause—with the single distinction, that

To this list we must add the talented young Clay, o

There are testimonies of the truth of our cause, and no

We commend to the notice of Tennessee, Kentucky, Vir ginia, and Maryland the language held by the New York Herald. It is in the jubilant spirit of conquest. It

Philadelphia know-nothing nomination. He is a popular man in the South, and, with anything like an ordinary effort on the part of his friends, he ought at least to carry the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennemer the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. If he can do this, or anyling near it, the opposition in the North can afford the loss of Pennsylvania, and two or three other smaller States, and still be able to leare Mr. Buchanan in a minority of the electoral and popular vote of the country. In this event the election would, of course, go up to the House of Representatives at Washington, where the opposition, being in a heavy majority, would undoubtedly be able to control the election."

Power-power-is all our opponents seek in this contest. No matter how obtained, power is the beginning and power the end of all their hopes. Look to it, ye men of the volunteer State! Remember it, ye hunters of Kentucky! Democrats of the Old Dominion, strike for the honor of your country, and outvie your own Tenth Legion! Marylanders, you never surrendered in the revolution, and you were present at the final fail of the enemy God grant that we may heed these solemn warnings, and at the siege of York! Remember that day, and come in on the 4th of November with victory on your banners!

NATIONAL REJOICING.

Why is it that there is this general rejoicing at the p age of the army-appropriation bill? Why is it that so many patriotic hearts beat responsive to the victory gained over those who struggled so desperately to defeat it? Is it not the popular proof of the great good that is to re-suit from it, and the fortunate escape that the country has made from the calamitous consequences if it had been finally defeated? The popular testimony is unmistakable It is a rebound from the deep despondency that hung over the fate of this bill, and the dread of the awful conse quences if a revolutionary faction had triumphed. It is approval, thanks, gratitude to the firmners of a redeeming Senate, and the fidelity of its co-laborers in the House of Representatives. It is a hearty commendation and praise of the prompt act of the Executive in coming with his constitutional prerogative to the rescue of the country, by convening Congress to do what a faithless, accidental majority in the House had failed to do at the last regular session. In proportion to this universal rejoicing will be the abiding condemnation of the disorganizers in Congress, who fought to the last moment to stop the wheels of government and invoke national calamity. This defeated party has no escape. No device, ophistry, or pretext, can save them. They committed the

reat overt act of legislative treason by resorting to every expedient to defeat the army-appropriation bill, and thereby to effect a disbanding of the army, a disorganization of the government, and the encouragement of civil war in Kansas. And for what? To purchase party victory at marks: any cost, that they might grasp the reins of government. "This If a party would adopt such means to gain power, what would they not do within the range of desperation to reain it? If they would deliberately repudiate the constitution to attain their party ends, what would they not do with the constitution? and what unbridled latitude would they not take with the power of government in their hands? By their recent deeds in Congress they have made proclamation of their principles, and the record shows their desperation, their resistance to the regular organization of government, and their designs upon the integrity of the Union. Is the country prepared to hand over the government to

this party, and intrust the peace, honor, glory, and prosperity of thirty millions of people to the hazard of revolu ion, and the ultimate overthrow of our republic?

If to be forewarned is to be forearmed, the broad, undis guised danger is seen throughout the length and breadth of the land, and admonition is coextensive with the warn-

SENATORS CASS. DOUGLAS, AND BRIGHT. These distinguished senators, after having fought side by side in defending the integrity of the constitution from the left the evening following the adjournment for the great mass meeting of the democracy, to be held to-day on the Tippecanoe battle-ground, near Lafayette, Indiana.

These illustrious champions of democracy—these northwestern giant statesmen-transfer their defence of the constitution and the Union from the Senate chamber to the field where the masses of the people are gathered in thou sands to welcome their triumphant return.

The tens of thousands of true democratic hearts, the congratulate themselves in the presence of these great statesmen, who, in this contest, are laboring in concert for the success of that great party, which now alone "carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union." These three were one in the Senate, as they are one in

the field, each a master spirit, but each co-operating with of patriotism, and of statesmanship can only be triumphant. Their fellow-citizens may well be proud of such men-men who stand among the best and wisest of the nation, having no superiors and but few equals.

These three great champions, after a brief tour throng Indiana, will attend several mass meetings in Michigan after which, they will visit Illinois and address the true hearted democracy of that democratic State.

The democracy of the Union should congratulate itse upon the unity and harmony that exist among the democratic leaders-it foretells a certain triumph to Pennsylvania's great statesman, and Kentucky's favorite son, in No-

THE VOICE OF CONDEMNATION Not even the most careless observer of the signs of the

mes can have failed to notice the deep and earnest anxiety which has pervaded the minds of the people since first treason showed its cloven foot in the Capitol. The great hear of the nation began to throb with anxiety for the result. and its slow wrath began at once to blaze up as the new flew abroad that a faction of reckless fanatics had dared to trample upon the constitution, to insult the Senate, and to usurp the whole power of the government. Each day that object.

Mr. NORTON. I understood my colleague to say that I had invested \$100,000 in the Illinois election.

Mr. HARRIS. Oh, no; my colleague is too smart for country, without the possibility of the misinterpretation of beginning to break forth in unmistakable tones of rebuke. This it was which induced them to retreat. They heard the roaring of the indignant storm which was gathering around them. They hoped to retreat in time to escape it; but in this, too, they have failed. They have drawn down hand, to employ the troops in a mode not authoris the lightning upon their own heads. Again and again justified by that fundamental law of the country. they were warned of the abyss into which they were plunging themselves-into which they hoped to drag the if the Senate had so far forgot its duty as to have just Union-but, infatuated in their folly and blinded by the

rights:

"The attention of the whole country was but recently called to the extraordinary spectacle of a continued and threatening disagreement between the House and the Senate.

The lower branch of Congress announced the position that they had a right to direct the President in his discretion as they had a right to direct the Freeholds in his discretion as commander-in-chief. They insisted that the army should not be paid or maintained unless the Senate would unite with the factious majority of the House in a double usurpation—a naurous bastory of the rouse in a double usurpation—a saurping control over the legislature of Kansas, and a usurp-ing intrusion upon the functions of the Executive. The ac-tion of the House, had it been submitted to by the Senate, would have constituted a most revolutionary, disorganizing, and dangerous precedent. Be the laws of Kansas as bad as they may, two wrongs never make a right; and it was no they may, two wrongs never make a right; and it was no proper method of redressing grievances that one co-ordinate branch of the government, cotemporarily refusing all offers of conciliation and accommodation from any quarter, should attempt to paralyze the constitutional powers of the other

"All honor to the Senate for its noble stand ! It has prover All honor to the senate for its noble stand! It has proven itself to be a sheet anchor to the ship of State. Its firmness has gloriously triumphed. The factions majority in the House yielded at last to the constitutional stand of the Senate; and the coordinate departments of the national government still more in their proper orbits.

The Atlas and Argus congratulates the country upon the defeat of the revolutionists and the triumph of law. It

It was a gratifying eight in the recent struggle to great conservative strength in the Senate, and to will how both whigs and democrats stood shoulder to should with locked shields and servied ranks, and with unbroken and unwavering front, leaving as the only support the disorganizers of the House the small band of the ul and fanatics that never mustered more than 10 or 11 generally only some 6 or 7.

Before, however, the game was played out, the

tionists of both houses had ascertained they had made error; that the people were beginning to properly a stand their object; that a reaction had commer was evidently progressing with rapid strides, and came necessary to abandon their position, and to promptly, and with the best possible grace. The sy ns of alarm in their ranks and among their leaders apparent in more ways than one. So me of them ass bat the democratic strength, if all their force was precould carry the bill, and expressed their surprise th absentee members of that party were not summone others freely expressed their willingness that the should pass without the provise, but consistency an of opinion, they said, would not allow them to be way; others were loud in their complaints at the venience of being so unexpectedly detained in W ton, and that their private affairs or the situation "We congratulate the country on the final passage of the families was such that they could not and would no army bill by both houses of Congress, and its signature by main much longer, as they had already sacrificed en

the President. It is a triumph over faction

the Fresident. It is a triumph over faction—a trim we may indeed say, of patriotism over treason.

"It is the victory of the democracy over the base treacherous, corrupt and fanatical majority in the Box Representatives—a majority which commenced rampant insolent with power, and ready, under the incitement of less demagogues, for any extremity of misgoverament, which has been gradually driven, step by step, from its tion till it has sunk thus into impotency!

"We congratulate the country upon the event, for substantially the end of republicanism. All the other is of opposition to the democracy have shown in a less

substantially the end of republicanism. All the other h
of opposition to the democracy have shown in a long
their incapacity for government. This abort-lived fan
has shown itself incapable even of misgovernment. It is
equal to the execution of the evil it conceives and desig
Let it go. This is the beginning of its end. It has gose
like a rocket, culminated and burst, and it begins its fall
the earth a black and uselves stick!"

In the course of an abla review.

In the course of an able review of the whole

"The popular idea during the struggle was, that the test was about an appropriation for the army. But this a not the case. Both branches had agreed, unanimously, or and over again, to every feature of the appropriation; but House insisted that the Senate should agree with it on and or and different question—saying, virtually, that unless ye do this the army shall not be paid; we shall bring you terms, though the affert should necessarily. terms, though the effort should paralyze an arm or ernment. But, thank Heaven, the attempt failed. "But they have been defeated in their desperate sel and are now sneaking to their homes, humiliated as graced. Such always should, and we hope always m

In announcing the accounts of disturbances in K. from the invasion of Lane, the Cincinnati Enquire

this has been done at the integration of the brack-re-lican politicians in Washington and elsewhere in the as well as in this State. It was for this object large an amoney were collected in the northern cities, and, in vic this state of affairs, the House of Representatives refuse

SAMUEL MEDARY.

Most heartily do we endorse the following hand tribute to the veteran leader of the Ohio democraer, wh we find in an exchange:

"The old wheel-horse of the Ohio dem or the success of correct political principles with a rel-energy, and an efficiency that entitle him to the than true-hearted men and women everywhere. At no former riod of his long and chequered editorial career has Conriod of his long and chequered editorial career has co Medary given such demonstration of his high devoid. THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE as in the present canvas. Buchanan was not his first choice in the Cincinnati Ce-tion; but no sconer was the nomination made than, ca aside individual preferences, he went into the canvass the might of a true man who dares and will do all that and right may require. and right may require.
"Honor to Samuel Medary! All honor, we say,

man who, for more than a quarter of a century,
"' Amid the battle's rout and reel,
Storms of shot and hedge of steel,"

has carried proudly aloft the standard of the demo cause, the party has passed through strange vicis through darkness and tempest, his port has ever I in perilous times, as summer soldiers and sunshing pa are wont to do, but Medary has always stood firm. know where to find him. You can calculate him

Among the distinguished visiters now in the city is Wm. Churchwell, of Tennessee.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED. MESSES. EDITORS: We cordially congratulate the c

on the total defeat of the revolutionary and unconstitu plans of the black republicans. The proviso which the pertinaciously and zealously attempted to incorporate of army bill was obviously both revolutionary and u stitutional. It was revolutionary in arbitrarily at ing to stop the supplies and dislocate the maci of the government, so as to create confusion and anar without assigning a reason that was even plausible

In a government constituted as is that of the U States, it is hardly possible even to imagine a conting in which such an extreme measure as stopping the plies would be necessary, or expedient. For political or oppression in the management of the affairs of the ernment, Congress has the prompt and effective reof impeachment; and if they fail in applying that re the people have one equally effective and almost as prin the ballot-box. The frequent recurrence of our elector the State and national legislatures is a full guan against continued wrongs or oppressions; and, in the prinstance, the conduct of the black-republican part the more unjustifiable when, in the course of two me the whole people of the Union are to be called up select new rulers, and they would not fail to on the evil, if any existed. At any rate, the majority people, to whom we all must bow in obedience, will decide whether they approve or disapprove of what been or is being done.

But the proviso which the black republicans so That provise not only forbid the President to e

the military force of the country in a mode and for poses, if the case arose, clearly authorized and justific the constitution, but it also directed him, on the both negatively and positively unconstitutional; and the House in its attempt, the President, under the tion of his official oath, would have been obliged to the bill.

Senate, the vile scheme for introducing revolution anarchy has been defeated, and the nation is now bethe reach of further trouble from the disorganizer fanatics of the House, for the government have no supplies for four months after the close of the next se when the term of the present House expires; and if, approaching short session of three months, when smart as they certainly will be, under an overwhelming def still stands as an immovable rock between them an constitution, and the new Congress will undoubt composed of far different and more patriotic mater majority of the delegations from the free States. crisis of danger to the constitution and the Union is passed, and the enemies of both will continue to they have for some time been doing, until they are whelmed in November.